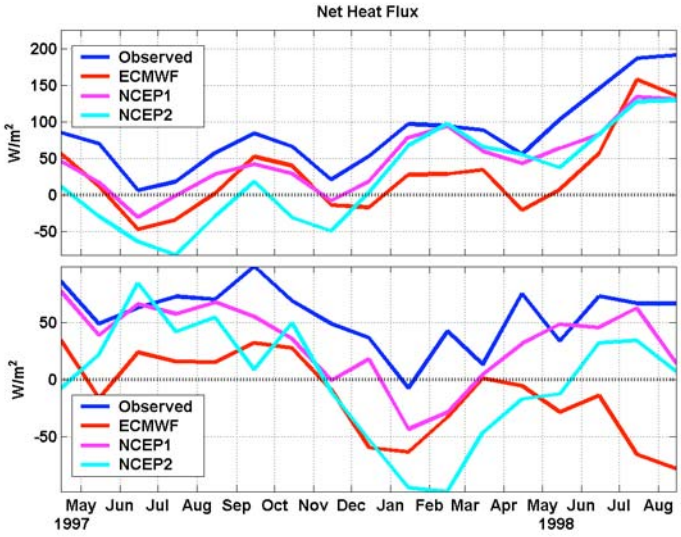

Figure 1. Monthly mean surface heat flux at the moorings and in three gridded products used to force ocean models. Upper panel: 3ºS, 125ºW site. Lower panel: 10ºN, 125ºW site.

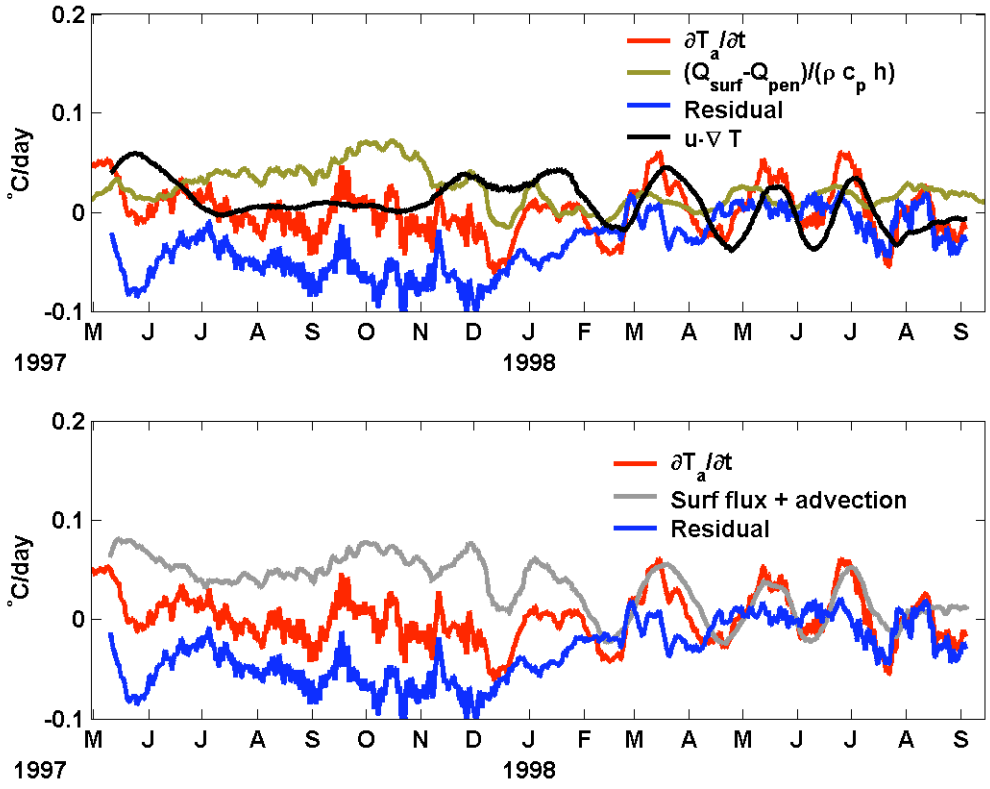

Figure 2. Terms in surface layer temperature balance at the 10°N, 125°W site. The terms estimated are: rate of change of layer-averaged temperature ($\partial T_a/\partial t$), heating of the layer associated with surface heat flux ($(Q_{surf}-Q_{pen})/(\rho c_p h)$), and horizontal advection ($u\cdot\nabla T$). In the lower panel, the surface heating term and horizontal advection term have been combined to more clearly show their contribution to rate of change of temperature.

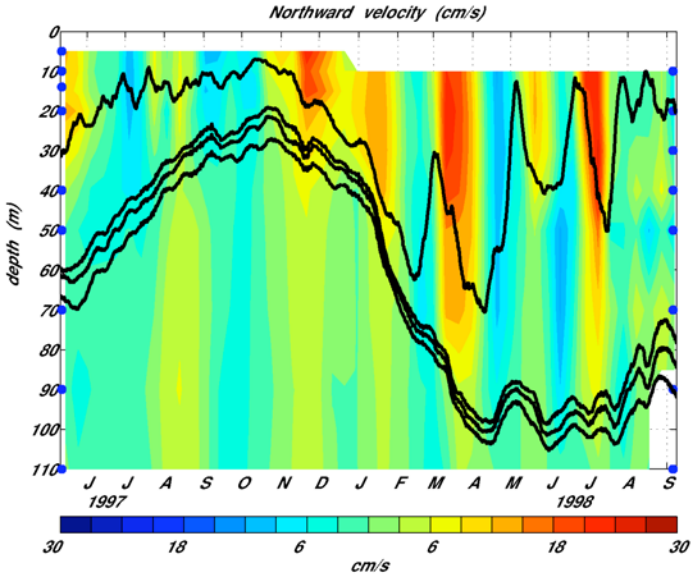

Figure 3. Meridional velocity observed at 10º, 125ºW (10 day averages). The upper black line marks the mixed layer depth, and the lower three black lines mark isotherms in the thermocline (19, 22, and 24º C). The blue circles on the left and right edges of the figure indicate current meter depths.

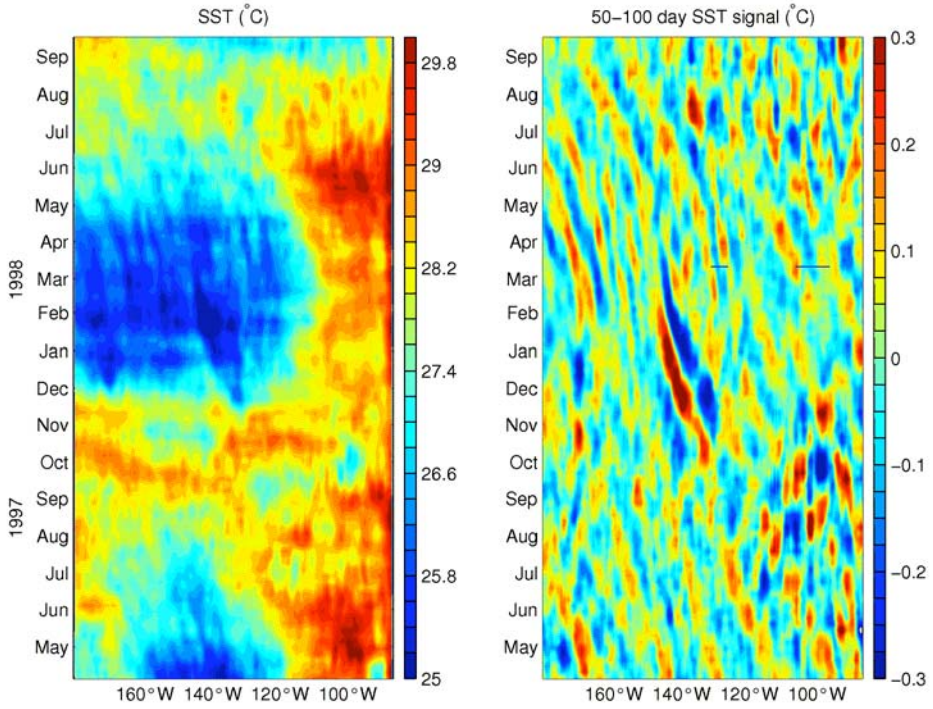

Figure 4. Left panel: Longitude-time plot of SST along 10ºN. Right panel: SST filtered to pass variability in the 50-100 day period, 2-15º zonal wavelength band. The westward propagation of the SST signals is caused by advection associated with Rossby waves.